NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BURNEYS, TOR AND PROPERTOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIBLOS GARDEN, Broadway .- PADST AND MARGUMETTE. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Brondway, -- Boad Breden FOR

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway, - Latin Annie Con-LAURA KEBNE'S THE THE GOOD WAY. -- JANNY LOND-

NEW BOWERT THEATER, BOWETT. - JOERO - MILLER BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- JACK AND THE BRAN-GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway .- FIDELIO.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUNEUM, Broadway -- Mina la line Walles -- Councident Nort, ac., at all hours, Couler Bay -- Alle though and Evening. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTELL HALL, 516 Broadway. -- Bray BUCKLEYS MINSTPELS, Stuvesant Institute, 650 Browley .- Emiorian Songs, Davons, &c. -Lugantia

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway .- LIVING WILD AMERICAN MUNIC HALL No. 444 Broadway -BAL-

PARISIAN CARINET OF WONDERS. 563 Broadway. -HOOLEY'S OFERA HOUSE, Brooklys,-Brutorias

New York, Thursday, January 8, 1863.

NOTICE TO PAPER MANUFACTUREDS.

Twenty thousand reams of good paper wanted. Six \$2x46. Apply at the HERALD office.

THE SITUATION.

The last accounts from Murfreesboro, up to the 6th inst., represent the rebel army as totally demoralized. Their rear guard was attacked on Sunday night by General Stanley's cavalry, who killed thirty of them before they succeeded in retreating. The loss of the enemy is get down by rebel prisoners at from twelve to fifteen thousand. The news from other rebel sources is, in effect, that they have taken four thousand prisoners and twenty-six guns.

Jeff. Davis has returned to Richmond, where he delivered a bitter and violent speech ngainst the federal government and its officers, denouncing us as guilty of the most enormous crimes.

It was reported that General Bragg was en rous to Chattanooga. The expedition of General Carter, which effected such splendid results on the Eastern Tennessee Railroad, reached Manchester, Ky. on Tuesday. It left Landon, Ky., on the 21st ult. It comprised one thousand cavalry. The results of this expedition may be summed up as follows:-The destruction of two important bridges, the killing, wounding and capturing of five hundred and fifty rebels. the taking of seven hundred stand of arms, and a large amount of flour, salt and other rebel stores. All this was accomplished with the loss of only

The history of the recent battles at Vicksburg, which we give to-day, proves them to have been of the most despurate character. The rebels had conments extended back six miles from the city. This immense force was hurled upon Gen. Sherman's army and compelled him to fall back upon his first line of defences. He had fought his way to within two miles of the city when the overwhelming force of the comy came down upon him. The fighting on Sunday is represented as desperate in the extreme. Batteries were taken and retaken. Whole regiments and brigades fought hand to hand over the guns for possession of the defences

The last accounts bring the news up to Tuesday the 30th, when there was some fighting. The loss on our side is estimated at from feur to five thougand. It appears that General Sherman was not reinforced by General Grant, who was still at Holly Springs, and that Joe Johnson was in command of the robels.

The rabel accounts of the affair are to the same date as ours, and we give them to-day. A fine map of the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers, in the vi cinity of the conflict, will be found on another

We leave from Wheeling, Va., that heave dring was heard near New Creek on Saturday last, which proved to be caused by an attack of the rebels on our forces under Colonel Wash burn, at Moerefield, and that fighting was going on during Saturday and Sun We had a small force stationed at Petersburg. porth of Moorefield. This force was sent to the latter clace, and the baggage truth came by way of a mountain road, and reached New creek on Sunday. On Saturday night Colonel Mulligan, at the head of his brigade, left New Greek for Moorefield, reaching that place on Senday evening. It was reported that our forces had driven the rebels four miles, and were still pursuing them. The rebol are commanded by Colonels Imboden and Jenkins.

Everything was quiet in the Army of the Potomac yesterday. The rebel force on our front has been greatly reduced, and the army at Port Royal antirely withdrawn from view. It is supposed that they have fallen bank upon the line of railroad for presser facility in properting supplies.

The Union cavalry in Mississippi, ander Colonel. Batch and Major Coon, have been making a most Important and successful raid in the vicinity of the Mobile and Onio Railroad. On the 16th uit, they Visited five different points in rapid and darsing miyle, clearing out the robels and doing country states for expert, moderate indicate includes, the moderate inquiry exists for expert, moderate in moderate inquiry exists for expert, moderate in moderate inquiry exists for expert, moderate, and composition in the point of the point of the expert, moderate inquiry exists for expert, moderate, and composition in the point of the expert, moderate inquiry exists for expert, moderate, and composition in the point of the expert, moderate inquiry exists for expert, moderate, and only expert, moderate inquiry exists for expert, moderate inqu and primorem. Dorlar the expedition road braces in large question of commitmery a and onto device of the distincte I mad at a ber out

marched was two hundred wiles, our troops meanime subsisting entirely upon the country.

The Message of Governor Saymour to the New York Legislature, which we publish in full to-day, recommends a vigorous prosecution of the war, to the end that the constitution and the laws may be vindicated, and the integrity of the Union restored upon honest and national principles.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday correspondence and reports concerning the accident to the steam battery Passale were received from the Secretary of the Navy. The Military Committee made a report regarding the swords of hosor belonging to the late robel General Twiggs. The committee recommend that one of the swords be bestowed upon General Butler, another deposited in the library of the Military Academy at West Point, and the third be preserved in the Patent Office as a trophy of the rebellion. The bill relating to the bounties of volunteers in certain cases was passed. A bill to reimburse Minnesota for expenditures incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities was referred to the Military Committee. A memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce in favor of the enlargement of the New York and Illinois causis so as to make them available for military purposes was presented. The resolution Mr. Field, of New Jersey, made a speech defending the policy of suspending the writ of habeas corpus. &c. The bilt empowering the President to issue letters of marque was referred to the Naval Committee. The bill forfeiting the pay of officers of the army who are absent from their duties over thirty days was passed. A bill was introduced re pealing so much of the act establishing the grade of ne officers in the may; as authorizes the appointment of rear admirals and commodores on the retired list. Referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. Summer offered a resolution directing the Post naster General to furnish to the Senate any infor mation in his possession explaining the derange ment of the malls between Washington and New York, and showing what can be done for the removal of the evil. A resolution was adopted in structing the Committee on Military Affairs to in quire into the expediency of providing a suitable ocation for and establishing a Soldiers' Home for destitute and disabled soldiers honorably dis-charged from the service of the United States. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a resolution denouncing Gen. Grant for issuing an order expeling the Jews from his department was laid on the table by a vote of fitty-six against fifty-three. A resolution of thanks to Geg. Butler for his ener getic, able and humane administration of affairs in the Department of the Guif was ofered. A motion to lay it on the table was negatived- 27 against 77. The resolution was then laid saide. Bills to increase the efficiency of the Marine corps, and authorizing accounting officers to make transfer of balances in certain cases were referred. The debate on the Bankrupt bill was then resumed, and As a test of the sense of the House on the subject a motion was made to lay the bill on the table which was rejected by vote of fifty-nine year of the bill was then postponed till Thursday week

and the House adjourned THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Sanate at Albany yesterday, the message of Governor Seymour was presented and read. It is published in full in our columns this morning. A resolution to print twenty thousand extra copies of the message was referred. Notices were given of acveral bills of minor importance, hereafter to be introduced. Notice was also given of one to provide for the election of two additional Supreme Court Judges in the First district. A mittee of three was appointed to investigate certain alleged frauds in the passage or engrossing of the Militia bul of last year. The papers in re-ference to the Susquehanna Pailrond were referred to a special committee, and the Senate then adjourned. The Assembly met and had four more hallo's for Speaker, with the sens result as on the previous day, there being sixty-three votes cast each time for Mr. Dean, the democratic condiate, and the same number for Mr. Sherwood orepublican. The Assemble then adjourned

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship New York, from Southampton, and the mails of the Augio-Saxon, contain some very interesting details of the som mary of the news of the City of Washington telegraphed from Newfoundland, which was published in the HERALD last Tuesday morning. The compilation, which is given classwhere, includes a lotte from the rebal officer, Mathew F. Manry, to the London Times on the subject of the war and indus trial resources of the rebels, as well as a letter from Jem Mace, claiming for himself the title of Champion of the World," and declaring his ability to contend for the "belt" with anybody, no matter where he hails from.

Our correspondent in Belize, Honduras, furnishes a very interesting letter dated on the of December. Two bales of cotton-weighing one handred and fifty pounds each the first shipment of the staple from that country, had just been freighted for New York. It is described an of excellent quality; but the two pules cost about two hundred dollars for raising, picking, packing and shipping. This expense, it was thought would be soon greatly reduced by an improved system of labor and culture. Two Americans, from Boston, has settled in Honduras with a vie of growing cotton by means of free negro hands imported from the United States in the shape of infranchised "contrabands." The writer thinks that they will not succeed, owing to the strong dislike which the natives entertain to any infu-sion of African blood amongst them. "The cotton planters," he says, "must fight their way," as ill the Central Americans now want is "to be whiter." and the Spaniards-oven the colored ones think if Africage are landed both white man and crecie will "range still lower." Belieg City was very healthy. Trade remained very dull in consequence of the operations of the French in Mexico and the effect of the war in North Ame A New Orleans ovater boat, of about five tops berden, was ren from that city to Boline, to Southern cotton, is consequence of the good price obtained for it. Her men made half the journey

The United States swam transport City of Rath. Capt. Show, arrived at this port last ovening from had in the afternoon, making the run in four day and twenty-two hours. She carse out in company nor hwest galos of Hafferan had to the northwest.

ing Corn was drm, but not setting. Form was depress ad, and rather lower. Boof was quiet. Broom, lard and

have designed Mr. The greered market was firetoeter at that bid. Exchange or red at Tests a 145% Descript notes note for 10154. Mosen were

We publish to-day the message of Governor Seymour, delivered yesterday to the Fenete at Albany. It is longthy, but the tremondons importance of the topics which it embraces justifies any tougth of discussion that will throw light upon the still unselved and dark problem which soitates the heart and bewilders the brain of the nation. One-fourth of the message is occupied with the affairs of the State. The remainder is devoted to our uational affairs, and is an elaborate argument against the illegal and unconstitutional proceedings of the present administration.

That portion which touches upon State mat ters shows how prosperous has been the Empire State during the last year, notwithstanding a tremendous war, in which it has borne its part. In the treasury, October 1, 1862, there was a balance to the credit of the State of five millions and three quarters. The gross receipts from tolls for the past season of navigation amounted to upwards of five millions of dollars. "Our vast internal and foreign commerce has assumed proportions far beyond that of any former period. But for the overshadowing, gloomy cloud of war ond its heavy drafts upon the blood and treasure of our citizens, there could not be found four millions of people in the enjoyment of greater happiness and prosperity."

The message, in its national bearings, is one of the most important ever issued by any State Governor of this republic. Mr. Seymour holds that the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New York are equally sacred, and that both are now imperilled: that while our soldiers are risking their lives to uphold the constitution and restore the Union we owe it to them that they shall not find, when they return to the duties of civil life, that "the securities of their persons, the sanctity of their benes or the protection of their pro perty have been lost by us while they were battling for the national interest in a distant field of duty." There is another point of vital importance touched upon by the Governor, and that is the inequality of the present drafting system, which is alike at variance with justice and the organic law. More than two hundred thousand men have gone from this State to fight for the national cause; but numerous officials and other clarses are exempted without the payment of an equivalent, while clarses who ought to have been exempted have bad to bear the brunt and hardships of war.

With great propriety Mr. Seymour ob serves:- "Not only is the national life at stake, but very personal, every family, every sacred interes sinvolved. We must grapple with the great questions of the day. We must confront the langers of our position. The truths of our financial and military situation must not be kent back. There must be no attempt to put down the full expression of public opinion. It must be known and heeded to enable government to manage public affairs with success There is a yearning desire among our people to learn their actual condition. They demand free discussion." And Mr. Seymonr discusses freely the whole subject. He begins at the be ginning, and shows that there are now no more natural causes of discord in the country than there ever were, but that in the last fifteen years two sectional parties have sprung upone in the extreme Northern section of the At lantic coast, and the other in the extreme Southern section. And these have made negre slavery the occasion of war, in the face of the constitution, and contrary to the wishes and ideas of the people of the Middle and Wastern States. "We are," says Mr. Seymour, "to look for the causes of this war in a pervading dis-tegard of the obligations of laws and constitutions; in disrespent for constitutional authorities, and, above all, in the local prejudices which have grown up in two portions of the Adentic States-the two extremes of our country-whose remote positions have made them less well informed, and whose interests have made them less considerate with regard to the condition and character of our whole people, than those living in the great Central and Western sections of our Union." Mr. Sevmour is of opinion that both extremes must be put down before the Union is restored; and in this he is entirely right. The causes which jed to the war have hitherto rendered is unimeceseful. Mr. Seymour very forcibly observes:-The legislative, executive and judicial departments are co-ordinate. It is equally treasonable to resist the rightful authority of either. To overth ow the power of either department is revolution. Legislative right, executive power and judicial independence are alike pagred. Disregard for the limits of State and national jurisdictions, and the laterference of one department with the duties of another, are not only opposed to the genius and organiza tion of our civil government, but they have caused disasters in the conduct of the war.' It is ably shown in the message that State

rights are not only guaranteed in the constitution, but are essential to freedom: for "a consolidated government in this vast country would destroy the essential home rights and libertles of the people." In the theory of the constitu tion the general government is subordinate to the States: for three-fourths of the States can take away from or add to its powers, while it cannot touch a single right of a State Me-Saymour handles without gloves the arbitrary rrests, the suppression of journels and the sny vetem, and denies that the general governmen s any right to commit such acts. He says from any right to commiss such acts.

I shall not inquire what rights force in rebellion have bettings but I have that the resulting our angents a night right of the officers of logic right. I demonstrate the decrine that a trill was in the countries are any from the area for the best of the state of the State. It is not not principle of civil liberty is a night private to action a claim of the State. It is made my day, by the constitution is not that the laws are

This is plain speaking, and we hope Mr. Sey-

of "martial law." under which the adminiwatton professes to have acted by showing that | do so. this te pas of the causes sor both in the Declaration of Independence for renouncing allafacted to render the military independent of

Highly Important State Paper Pleange by the votes of about 1,800,000, against the roles of about 2.800.000

Mr. Seymour denounces the confiscation acts, and the proclamations founded thereon, as being as much in violation of the constitution as the rebellion itself, and more dangerous to our liberties. We cannot be silent or allow these practices to become precedents. If Presidential proclamations are above the decisions of the courts and the restraints of the constitution, then the constitution is a mockery; for when it is most needed it fails. "This theory," says Mr. Seymonr, "makes the passion and ambition of an administration antagonistic to the interest and happiness of the people. It makes the restoration of peace the abdication of more than regal authority in the hands of those to whom is confided the government of our conn-

Not only w Mr. Sevinour sound on the rights of the States and the rights of the individual citizen, but on the policy of the war. He is in favor of prosecuting it to its utmost vigor; but Le maintains that its success has been baffled and delayed by the foolish and unconstitutional

policy adopted. Hence he declares:-policy adopted. Hence he declares:—
We must not only support the constitution of the United States and maintain the rights of the States, but we must restore our Union as it was before the outbreak of the war. The assertion that this war was the unavoidable result of slavery is not only errontous, but it has led to a disastrous policy in its proceeding. The opinion that slavery must be abolished to restore our Union creates an antagonism between the free and slave States which cught not to exist. * * * The mischlerous opinion that in this contest the North must subliquate and destroy the South to save our Union has weakened an hope of our outsiens at home and destroyed confidence in our success abroad.

But Mr. Seymour holds that the Union is indissoluble, and that the people ultimately will triumph alike over the radical faction of the North and the secession party of the South. Their interests will compel them to do so. So closely." he says, "are the apper and lower valleys of the Mississippi bound together by interest that when cotton is burned in Louisiana Indian corn is used as fuel in IIlinois. The ruin of the Southern consumer brings bankruptcy upon the Northern producer-When the capacity of the one to buy is annihilated the ability of the other to produce is weakened or destroyed. This single instance, from many equally strong, shows that neither in a Northern nor Southern Union can the conflicting interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures be adjusted."

Such are the sentiments put forth in the mes sage of Governor Seymour. But there is something more wanted. Energy of action is as essential as soundness of political doctrine to the salvation of the country. Words alone will not save it.

The War in the Southwest-The News

The news from Vicksburg, although no later, is exciting. It is not exactly what we should like to receive from there; but no stronghold can be taken without desperate fighting. Vicksburg and its approaches have been strongly fortified, and the rebels have concentrated a large force in that vicinity. They intend to fight for the control of the Mississippi to the bitter end. We intend to do the same. Our force under Sherman, at the last accounts, was not sufficient. Valor of the most heroic order had saved our army from agnihilation, and the endurance and pluck of the Union troops will await the arrival of reinforcements, which are, no doubt, pushing down the Mississippi and up the Yazoo to strengthen Sperman and his brave soldiers. If they arrive in time Vicksburg will be ours and the Mississippi free. But no time is to be thrown away. We are in hopes that McClernand is there ere this, and that our next

The late defeat of the robels in the heart of Teunessee, though not a crushing victory over the retiring army of General Bragg, is yet one of the most fortunate events of the war since the exputsion of the rebel General Lee from Mary and General Rosecrans, at one of the most important points, and against the most powerful army of the rebellion in the Southwest, has spelled the plans and calculations of the rebel leaders for the recovery of their

In his recent Southwestern tour of observation Jeff. Davis made a special visit to Murfreesboro, and made a speech there to his followers, in which he promised them that he did not intend to abandon the sacred soil of Tenessee to "the Yankees," but expected successfully to hold it. He then passed on down to Jackson, the State capital of Mississippi, and to Vicksburg, and thence across bile, and thence by way of Montgomery, Ala.: Atlanta, Ga., across South Carolina to Raleigh, N. C., and thence to Richmond. This was no holiday excursion, but one of active and serious business on the part of the supreme and experienced military chief of the rebellious States. That it was particularly devoted to inquiries of and instructions to his generals at Murfreesboro, Jackson, Vicksburg and Mobile, we are satisfied; nor can we doubt that this visit to General Bragg had much to do with his desperate efforts in the late protracted contest, not for the possession of Murfreesboro

but for Nashville. We have every reason to conclude that the rebel programme for the winter campaign in the Southwest comprehended an aggressive system of warfare against Nashville, and a defensive system south of Tennessee; that Bragg was assigned to the task of drawing Rosecrans out of Nashville, in the expectation of such a defeat to his army as would involve the loss of the city, and secure an open field and a free course to Broom back to the Ohio river. The plans of the rabile in this view were well laid, and they were defeated only by the constant vigi lance, unfailing self-pessession and skill of General Resections and his subordirecto officers, and the indomitable bravery of his troops. Thus, the aggressive branch of the rebel programme in the Southwest is at least temporarily broken up, and Bragg is reduced to the alternative of looking out for his own safety against the victorious army in his rear. He has retired to the strong defensive heights around mour will be an good as he word.

the Governor effectually discusses of the plea. Tutlahoma, where he will most probably remain come time, to repair damages, if permisted to

Meantime, although we had no definite intelligence till last night from Vicksburg, we are classe to the King of England-that " he has anticipating at any moment the good tidings of a great victory at that important point and superior to the civil power?" Eight of the The work of reducing that stronghold, R twelve States which originally made up the appears, him been left to Generals Union declared that in all cases and at all Shorman and McCleroand, with the co-ope times the military power should be held in railing navel forces of Amelicals Perragut ubordination to the civil natherity. And such is and Porter; and they will be sufficient for the the express destrine of the constitution of the truly of General Backs, as we are United States; and that is the supreme law of informed, has been divided into two columns, the land, not the will of majorities or minorities for the President himself holds his place, not by the will of the insperior of the expectation and from both of which great not by the will of the insperior, but by virtue of the considerable of the con the express decirine of the constitution of the task. The truty of General Banks as we are United States; and that is the supreme law of informed, has been divided into two columns.

General Banks, that the strength of the rebels at Vicksburg has been well ascertained, and the the Union land and asval forces despatched to that place are quite enough to capture it, if they all get there in time to sustain Sherman in his desperate struggle at that important point.

The campaign in the Southwest, at all events, has opened favorably at one of the most essential points for success. The rivers in that section, including the Mississippi itself, are rising, and thus in every direction from that main artery our armies on both sides may be rapidly carried and supplied, with our great and exclusive facilities of water transportation. But while we have all this activity in the Southwest, the only news that we hear from our grand army of the East is, that "all is quiet on the Rappahannock."

How long is this to last? Is General Burnside's immense force to be held where it is as an army of observation all winter? Is he to stand still until the rebellion in the Southwest a subjugated? These fare among the most prominent questions of the day. Nor is it to be wondered at that such inquiries should be affort, when it is considered that now we have the most favorable opportunity that will probably be presented, for an advance upon Richmond. But, as we know nothing of the wise designs of the War Office, let us await their development. As they involve, too, the failure or success of the administration, let us still be hopeful, under the idea that this winter's campaign, even in Virginia, will be a

Meanwhile we await with considerable anxie ty the next news from Vicksburg.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Great Excitement Growing out of the

Contest for the Spenkership, &c.

Anany, Jan. 7, 1868.

There has been the greatest excitoment maginable this afternoon over the contest for Speaker. An irrepresent big conflict has sprung up between a portion of the New York delegation and the Regency. There has been a great deal of bitter talk between them. Richmond Caggo Judge Fean or a republican, and that they should no looger be dictated to by them. The talk between them was far from being mealy-mouthed.

he Regency is not so fully identified in the game to trade

udge Dean as I supposed.

During the session and immediately after the adjourn ment, leading radicals were circulating the story that there was only one way to organize the Assembly, and that was to have a resolution offered to the effect that Saxton simila or Mr. Trimmer be declared the Speaker of the House, and same other person of the radical party be declared the Clerk. To this they always added that that was what the Regerdy wanted and were working for, for the reason that the election of Dean would be considered as advancing We of schances for Senator, to which the Regency were opposes, they desiring S. E. Church.

furcia.
Of course this atory spread like wiltine, and came very
arricleing up a universal row. The degency to singers
and even Alfray decidedly no hat a place for a short
time. There is unquestionably some truth in the statesent of the radicals. Yet what the Regency has dene

inso there exaggicated. It was the regardy as one has been exaggicated. There is a great deal of jealousy against Wood in some of the rural districts, and of course this is being used against lean, under the charge that he is Wood's regressinative. The Regency strength bong entirely in the country, they have been compelled to yield to it more or less or loss their influence; but that they have been considering the subject of dropping team is manifested by private remarked Mr. Corning to night, that they now wanted Saxton Smith. ton Smith.

rvatives-beld a caucus at the Delavan the

Thus the question stands at eleven to-night, with

General Butler's Reception and Speech at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1808 Phitabathila, Jan. 1, 1808. F General Butler arrived here this evening on re-

for New York and Boston, whither he departs in the morning. During the evening he addressed a party of two hundred and fifty sentiemen, assembled in the recop-tion room of the Continental Hetel to pay their respects After his introduction by Judge Lewis, General Physics

After replying in fitting terms to the enlary with which ircumstances under which he had previously passed communication was cut off with the Capital, and past, high compliment to the President of the Whenteston and Haltmore halfrest and the authorities of Philadesphia Haltmore Railroad and the authorities of Philindony for their efforts in enabling him to prote to Anhaporig. He said you have been plea to allude to an act of high executive responsibilities which in the performance of day became a painful cessity—in act which caused more complaints or that an any other—the execution of William Hamford. (Applause.) Owing to the uncerteens to it which the re-called Confederate government demands expansions, no report even could be made. By on minimatics on our part. Then it was assumed that we wrong was deeped, and has predamation, which you had doubtless seed, was based in consequence. It is not be indeficial here to appear of that set for a more more.

ore.
After referring to the incidents of the day, he saidpain was to concentrate all their force on Reservans and after defeating him, to concentrate against form and reflects Vicksburg, and afterwards to regain New Origan. We have not yet quite appreciated that noble and brave soldier, General Research, and his great victory at Murirees been (Assistance). It there is anything a soldier desires more him novibing case, it is limit by fame, nobly wos in the buttle daid, even if he lead his troops to the charge himself, shall be cheralized by his follow desires.

The Israelites and General Grant. TO THE MINTON OF THE SERVLE.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE CONSISTERS,
BEAUD OF DELEGRACION SHEARINGS, SERVETTES,
NEW YORK JAM. T. 1968.

Internation as you published in Monday's Hussin "Ge rat Occar Son Co., immed by Major Centeral Grant, som meading Department of the Martiscippi, in which he qual publicity to the fact that the order has been re

Court Calendar - This Day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, Jan. 7, 1365

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.
Repro, entailers Hooper to day introduced in the Bouse a bill to provide a national correspy, resured by a piedra of the United States stock and to provide for the eirculation and redemption thereof. It designs to establish in the Treasury Department a separate to regulate associately beganness a separate bureau, with a Compreher of the Currency, act to regulate associatelys or companies which may be formed in connection with this business. The bill is le accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Training; is approved by him, and is similar in its leading features to that introduced at the former assesses.

THE EMPORT OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTED The Committee of Woys and Means are expected to re-port to morrow. It is understood that they decline to embedy in their bill the sank scheme of Mr. Chars. They will probably report it separately, with an unflavorable expression of opinion. The Scorelary of the Treasury regards this project as absolutely unpossary for the cost pinteness of his financial programme, and the failure of Course s to adopt it will probably topole down the whole of the financial schemes of the administration. The Socre tary is exceedingly envious for the success of the measure - but the combined efforts of the country banks have been brought to bear to defeat it. It will probably determine whether Mr. Chase will continue or not at the head of the Trescury Department. He ob-sect is to give to the government a credit at home, by offering inducements for the investment of capital in a securities, as well as to give the nation a uniform ourses. y that shall be as good in one locality as another. The occasioned by the war, and is regarded as the best mea's that can be devised for that purpose.

THE BANGEUPT BILL. The Bankrupt bill was brought up in the House to day ad an effort to by it upon the table was unsuccessf It is believed, however, that this vote is not a test as many who voted against taying it upon the table are known to be opposed to the bill. The friends of the mes. sure are apprehensive that unless atreaucus effects and made in its benefit it will not go through. The Western members are decidedly unfavorable to it. ENLARGEMENT OF THE NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS

This morning Secator Harris introduced into the Se memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, prepared by the Hon, Samuel R Rusgles, showing not only the military importance, but the resources and also the Illinois canaly. It sets forth, with accuracy and precision, the great saving to be effected in transports tion, and the consequent effect in stimulating the aircear vast agricultural products of the take States. The rosmortal was referred to the appropriate of

The Santiary Commission have advices from their agent at Nashville, stating that their suppless are within reach at Nasyville, Stating that their responses Mr. Newbury sends of the wounded at Murfreesbore. Mr. Newbury sends word that everything requisite is at hund, and the ob-jects of the Commission will be fully realized.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.
Richard M. Biatchford has been nominated as Minus a
Resident at Rome in the place of Mr. Randall.
There were about twenty consulter nominations each is
to the Senate to-day, and also the nominations of the

Up to this time no military nominations whatever has

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED. The Senate to day confirmed the nomination of James Monroe, of Ohio, to be Consul at Rio Janeiro, in the p or Richard C. Parsone, resigned.

Much curlosity is evinced in proceeds to the dispersion to be made of Gen. Rutter. Yadous normines are sudujed; among tarm one that he is to be sent to at the

pertant command in the Army of the l'assemble, and also that that he is to be required to answer conver-preferred against him from New Orleans. It is probable, however, that on account of the administrative to calents of General Butter he will be manigned to the maintain departments, and it is rein and of one of the military departments and it is re-moved that he will return to New Orleans, while theories Banks will push forward in the first. Count Mobile, and is charged by General Butter with being the finance, agent of the rebei Joil. Davis, has been removed by the case by this government.

THE SWORDS OF MAJOR GRNERAL TWIGGS-H

This Arti To be of Possible of the Smale process to the poss of the swords belonging to the late Major thereal Twiggs, recovered by General Butler, as follows: The one voted by Congress to General Triggs to riven to General Butler.

The one presented by the State of Georgia to Goo-Prives to be given to the West Point Academy The one presented by the city of Augusta,

The rue muondation of the Senate Committee, that ever of the Twings swords shall be presented to General Butler, shows the feeling of the republican rank and flie for him. They murmur about his removal from command of low Origans, and depend that he shall have a position of Colonel John Octory Adams, Jr., of Covernor Andrew's staff, is in this city. He received a latter yester

by from his father, our Minister to England, from which t a pears that the relations of the Embany with the Court of St. James are more cordin and pleasant now than at any time proviously since Mr. Adams went to Some excitement was occasioned in the House to day by Mr. Pendleton's resolution consuming Gen. Grant for

consorious resolution was promptly voted down. THE ARMY. Major William McMichael, Assistant Adjutant Governi.

has been relieved from service on the staff of Major Gete-ral Halleck, and ordered to report himself for duty to Major General Rosecrans. DEPARTURE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR THE An interesting wome occurred to day at the wharf food

of sixth street, whoses the stemmer New York took her departure with some tive hundred persons for the South. Six hundred passes had been granted. More than two hundred children and a large number of women were embraced in the company. All were subjected to search by the government detectives, and in some implances the baggege or individuals was materially reduced. In many of extra shoes and other articles of sothing, and generally the pigrims to Dixle expressed their grafting for the kind treatment of the officers, bloomends of people visited the landing, most of schem were acquaintances of the leading. There was a great deal of hand chaking and waving of handkerchiefs while the company were preparing to depart. Team were abod by sime upon their friends. There were some deep met egs of accomplomism; but in general the rebels suppressed etr feelings cuttl they can give full vent to them a fortably cared for ou the best, and util receipe all the

he party to flichmond, but it is untrue Additional News from Beafeo.

THE OF JUANES TO PUEBLA-ER DECORATES BIGGS We have received news from the city of Maxion up to

At that Unity Juares, attanded by his entire Cabinet, but pure of rewarding the brave men who had so galle post of rewarding the praye men who had to gallatily fought in defence of their country. On that contains the destributer a continuent and decorations of various trade to the others and soldiers who had defended that city against the French. When Johns left the cotice party. on of that place amounted to \$4,000 men.

On his roturn to the capital the Maxican array was divisod into two corps one under command of Communes, the other under General Inchings. The first was could the other under Common and was appointed to the few